

India's cyclone death toll now 600

NEW DELHI, May 17 (AP) — The death toll in last weekend's hurricane which devastated parts of southern India with winds reaching speeds of 150 kilometres an hour has risen to 600, a state official said Thursday. Mr. Chenna Reddy, chief minister of Andhra Pradesh state, gave the latest figure to reporters in Hyderabad but the Times of India newspaper reported from the affected areas that the toll could rise to 1,000. The homes of more than one million persons were destroyed in what the Times of India described as "the storm of the century." Full details of the total devastation were still awaited because many areas remained cut off with communications disrupted and roads blocked by fallen trees and utility poles. Although fatalities were fewer than in the 1977 hurricane-tidal-wave disaster which claimed 14,000 lives, Mr. Reddy said that the recent storm caused greater damage. Thousands of livestock have been drowned and in one district alone, 55,000 acres of crops were destroyed by the rain and winds.

June 4, Number 1058

AMMAN, FRIDAY MAY 18, 1979 — JAMADI AL THANTH 20, 1399

BBC asserts Idi Amin in Libya

LONDON, May 17 (R) — Uganda's former President Idi Amin is staying in Libya, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) said tonight. BBC television's diplomatic correspondent John Simpson said Amin was seen last Thursday when he paid a visit to a luxury seaside hotel near Tripoli where his two wives and 16 children are staying. Simpson, who has just returned from a trip to Libya, quoted an eyewitness as saying Amin was surrounded by bodyguards and the hotel was sealed off. The whereabouts of the ousted dictator have remained a mystery since the defeat of his troops last month. The BBC reported today that he arrived in Libya early last month and left the country only once, on April 22, to seek financial support in Iraq for a last military stand against the Tanzanian and rebel Ugandan forces which overthrew him.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Unrest grows in Iran's provinces

TEHRAN, May 17 (Agencies) — Growing unrest was reported in Iran's provinces today as the government sought to curb the powers of revolutionary committees which sprang up throughout the country after the overthrow of the Shah.

The Tehran press reported that authorities had been forced to use two armoured divisions to quell small-scale disturbances in the provinces. The government also appeared on dismantling the revolutionary committees which Prime

Minister Mehdi Bazargan has accused of trying to run the country. Earlier this week, Iran's navy chief, Rear-Admiral Ahmad Madani disbanded the revolutionary committees in the southwestern port of Khorramshahr after fighting between Arabs and

Persians. He said that all the committees would soon be dissolved in the oil-producing province of Khuzestan, of which he is also the governor. Today the press reported that revolutionary committees had been dismantled in yet another town—Kashan, 190 kilometres south of Tehran.

The Tehran afternoon newspaper Etefak said that army, para-military police and armoured cars were sent to the western border province of Kermanshah after five villages were razed to the ground and 3,000 head of cattle stolen in fighting between rival factions.

At least 10 people were killed and dozens injured in another clash in the countryside around the garrison town of Qazvin, west of Tehran. Troops from the local armoured division and gendarmes again had to be sent to restore order, according to Kayhan, another Tehran afternoon newspaper.

According to Etefak, villagers shot dead a commander of the gendarmes when his forces tried to evict peasants who seized farmlands near Arak 190 kilometres southwest of Tehran.

In the northwestern city of Tabriz near the Soviet border, armed men besieged a revolutionary committee headquarters throughout the night, but there was no official word on casualties.

Hostility between left-wingers and Islamic supporters of the revolution deepened after a group of attackers wielding knives and clubs broke up a leftist play here last night.

Left-wing playwright Said Soltanpour was beaten up together with actors and spectators. Mr. Soltanpour's play, "Abbas Agha: Worker of Iran National (car factory)," made fun of Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi and state radio and television chief Sadeq Ghotbzadeh.

In the northeastern holy city of Mashad, two agents of the exiled Shah's security forces were executed today after being found guilty of torture and taking part in massacres. This brings the number of political executions since the revolution to at least 212.

Iran's unofficial head of state, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, today marked the first Iranian Women's Day with a speech attacking the Shah.

He said the Shah wanted women to be attractive but looked at them from "an animal point of view."

The Ayatollah praised women who had taken part in the revolution and said they had come from Islamic backgrounds.

Parades were held in Tehran to mark Women's Day, which coincides with the birthday of the Prophet Muhammad's daughter Fatimah.

Today was also Ayatollah Khomeini's birthday. He was 79. The streets of the holy city of Qom were decked with flowers and sweets were distributed to mark the occasion.

Meanwhile, Vice-Premier Amir Abbas Entezam told Al Hadaf weekly magazine in Kuwait today that Iran regretted that the revolutionary government so far has failed to extend any military, material or humanitarian support to the Palestinian commando movement or any other liberation front because of the "accumulative problems facing the revolution."

But he said rendering such assistance in future would depend on the country's capabilities.

He said the rights of all minorities in Iran "will be safeguarded under the new constitution" and that information ministry is now working on a study to see whether freedom of forming political parties would endanger the revolution. "In such a case freedom of parties will be curbed," he added.

Mr. Entezam said that a bid number of the Savak cadres, whose number was between 5,000 and 8,000 are still unknown admitting that Savak agents existed in foreign countries.

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Approving 22-point autonomy plan

Israeli team vows to block independent Palestine state

TEL AVIV, May 17 (AP) — An Israeli cabinet committee today approved a 22-point plan for Palestinian autonomy, vowing to prevent an independent state in the occupied West Bank and Gaza strip and declaring Israel's intention to reassert its claim to both areas after five years.

Israel Radio reported that Defence Minister Ezer Weizman, dissatisfied with the proposals, asked to be removed from the team which will begin negotiations with Egypt on the autonomy plan next week.

In a point-by-point vote during a seven-hour meeting, the 11 ministers endorsed Prime Minister Menachem Begin's conception of Palestinian self-rule promised by the Israel-Egypt separate peace treaty. The plan goes to the full cabinet next Monday before Israeli-Egyptian talks on autonomy begin on May 25.

Israel's vision of autonomy, as limited self-rule with continued Jewish settlement in the occupied areas, is markedly different from Egypt's wish for full self-determination leading to an independent Palestinian state.

Mr. Weizman, who often held more dovish views than Premier Begin during the peace treaty negotiations, was reported to feel that the Israeli plan does not provide a basis for substantive talks.

The state radio said Mr. Weizman's request to be taken off the six-man negotiating team would have to be approved by the cabinet.

Details of the plan will not be announced until after the cabinet considers the proposals. Press reports last week said Mr. Begin had prepared a 30-point plan, but there was no explanation for the discrepancy in numbers.

From press reports and Mr. Begin's previous statements, the plan was known to include:

- Making the Israeli military government the source of the autonomy, with security and public order the responsibility of Israeli forces.
- Keeping state land and water sources under Israeli control.
- Continued Jewish settlement in the territories, with Israeli settlers under Israeli jurisdiction.
- The proposals are consistent with Mr. Begin's declared intention, already criticised by Egypt, to grant autonomy to the West Bank and Gaza inhabitants, but not to the land itself.
- Added to the 22 points were declarations that Israel would oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state and would reassert Israel's claim to sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza after the five-year transition period mandated by the peace treaty.
- The state radio reported that the two declarations were unanimously endorsed by the 11 ministers, while some other points received negative votes.

Israel imposes prison terms, fines on Palestinian students

TEL AVIV, May 17 (AP) — Israeli authorities imposed a collective punishment on a Palestinian Arab town in the occupied West Bank, ordering the closing of shops along a road where Jewish settlers have been stoned, a spokesman said today.

Israel-Egypt treaty attacked at Manila

UNCTAD meeting

MANILA, May 17 (R) — The Council of Arab Economic Unity, Algeria and the Libyan Jamahiriya today continued the Arab attack on the Egypt-Israel peace agreement, asserting it hampered economic growth in the Middle East.

The Economic Council called on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) meeting here to champion the rights of Palestinians to have their own state.

Libya's Economy Minister Abu Bakr Ali Sherif said peace should not be a submission or a relinquishing of human rights as was achieved in the separate peace treaty.

"Giving one's acquired rights can increase the aggressors' intent to attack the peace which the treaty pretends to set up," he said.

Earlier Algeria's Trade Minister Abdul Ghani Akbi, said the peace agreement reached at Camp David was rejected by the people and he hoped the current UNCTAD session would not prove to be "an economic Camp David".

When one of their cars was stoned there on Sunday, armed settlers rushed to the town, fired their weapons into the air to disperse a crowd and took the identification cards of some shopkeepers along the road, saying they had witnessed the stone-throwing.

It was not clear whether the merchants who were taken were the ones whose shops were closed. But the action by the military government spoke to the settlers' demand that Birzeit townspeople be forced to help keep order along the vital road.

Birzeit University, meanwhile, remained closed by the military government. The 1,100-student school has been shut since May 2 when an Arab student was wounded by a bullet fired by an Israeli caught in a stone-throwing demonstration.

At Bethlehem University, which was closed for four days early this month for an unauthorized demonstration, Brother Joseph Lowenstein, president of the school, said 25 of his students remained in prison pending trial, and no classes were held Thursday because the student body was too upset about the trials and prison sentences.

"If we had held classes, the students would have started chanting and demonstrating again, and it would have brought the soldiers in again," Brother Joseph told the Associated Press.

Eight Bethlehem students and one outsider were given three-month sentences and 420-dollar

Bomb dismantled in Beersheba

TEL AVIV, May 17 (R) — Israeli explosive experts today dismantled a bomb found under a stall at a market in the southern Naqab town of Beersheba, police sources said. Beersheba is the venue for the start of crucial talks on Palestinian autonomy between Israel and Egypt next week.

Israel's financial problems expected to overshadow main political issues

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, May 17 (R) — The right-wing government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin passed the halfway mark in its four-year term of office today with notable foreign policy successes behind it but with Israel's economy in chaos.

The recently signed Israel-Egypt peace treaty was an achievement which nobody in this country or abroad, including Mr. Begin himself, could have foreseen when he came to power in 1977 after 29 years in opposition.

But the next two years may be far more difficult for the coalition government headed by Mr. Begin's Likud alliance, with its frequently quarrelling factions.

Financial problems are expected to overshadow the major political issues facing the state as it works to solidify its peace with Egypt. Economists have warned that inflation may run as high as 90 per cent this year.

On the political front, critics of the government charge that Premier Begin has totally abandoned an election promise not to give up a single inch of the Arab territory seized by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war.

The Sinai Desert will be returned in stages to Egypt under the peace treaty. And a ministerial committee was putting the finishing

touches today to Israel's plan for limited local self-government by Palestinians on the occupied West Bank of Jordan. (See related story on this page)

Talks on West Bank autonomy are due to begin with the Egyptians next week and must be completed within a year under the settlement with Israel's old enemy.

The negotiations are certain to be difficult. Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said this week that Israel's autonomy plan is not acceptable to Egypt, other Arab countries, the United States or most of the western nations.

Mr. Dayan, a defector from the Labour Party which ruled until two years ago, appears likely to be an advocate of flexibility on the West Bank problem. His point of view is thought to be shared by Defence Minister Ezer Weizman.

But other cabinet colleagues, notably Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, are urging accelerated Jewish settlement on the West Bank in conformity with Zionist ambitions.

The ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc) is expected to try to build more settlements, on the grounds that Jews have a God-given right to settle anywhere in the biblical "Land of Israel."

Israelis were preoccupied, however, by a shock announcement this week that the cost of living rose by a startling 8.7 per cent in April and by 23.38 per cent in the first quarter of 1979.

Trade unions are rumbling with revolt against the spiralling inflation. At the same time, ministers have rejected cuts in their department budgets proposed by Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich, a member of the Likud's liberal wing.

Since Mr. Begin's government came to power, inflation has reached 142 per cent—higher than in any comparable period under Labour administrations.

Another economic blow was delivered yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics. It said Israel's foreign debt rose during the past year from \$13.7 billion to \$16.5 billion, mainly due to an increase in the foreign trade gap from \$2.6 billion in 1977 to \$3.4 billion in 1978.

Members of the government, and the public at large, are under the illusion that Premier Begin faces a stormy two years in his efforts to rebuild the economy and establish a genuine peace with at least one of Israel's Arab neighbours.



Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini

Tito admits differences remain between Yugoslavia and Kremlin

OSCOV, May 17 (R) — President Tito tonight told a Kremlin that differences between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union were there to stay, but added that these should not bar friendly relations.

Speaking to President Leonid Brezhnev and other members of the Communist Party Politburo at dinner, he said trust and friendship could grow between Belgrade and Moscow providing these differences were respected.

President Tito earlier held talks with Mr. Brezhnev on world issues and the future course of relations between Moscow and Belgrade. Yugoslav sources said they would meet again tomorrow.

In his speech the 86-year-old President appeared to be telling the Kremlin not to expect Yugoslavia to agree with Soviet views like most other communist countries.

Differences of views between the two countries "flow naturally from the different paths we follow in constructing socialism, and from the international position of our two countries," he told Mr. Brezhnev.

President Tito was referring to his country's system of socialist self-management, which is viewed with suspicion in Moscow, and to Yugoslavia's position as a leader of the non-aligned states.

"We have emphasised repeatedly that these differences, which are a historical reality, are not and should not be a reason for misunderstanding and mistrust, nor should they be an obstacle to deepening our friendly relations and broad cooperation," President Tito said.

Foreign policy differences between Yugoslavia and Moscow have been sharply evident since President Tito last came here in 1977, with events in Indochina and growing links between Belgrade and Peking generating friction.

President Tito spoke on the principles which should govern relations between the two countries. He recalled joint documents signed in 1955 and 1956 in which the Soviet Union pledged itself to respect Yugoslavia's independence.

These pledges formed a "firm and unchangeable basis" for relations, the Yugoslav president said, adding words of praise for Mr. Brezhnev's personal contribution to Belgrade-Moscow ties.

Marshal Tito arrived yesterday for an unofficial visit to last three or four days.

The 86-year-old president has come to Moscow after two years of strained relations, reflecting problems in the non-aligned movement and Soviet rivalry with China.

President Tito's trip is being treated here as a "friendly visit"

followed by a brief holiday, so there were no guards of honour on his arrival.

Mr. Brezhnev, 72 and in uncertain health, greeted his guest at Nukovo airport where they embraced briefly but without any of the vigorous bearhugs customary when communist leaders meet.

Yugoslavia has developed good relations with China and earlier this year refused to follow Moscow in condemning China's attack on Vietnam.

Last Chinese leader Hua Guofeng went to Yugoslavia as part of a Balkan tour which deeply angered the Kremlin.

In Indochina, Belgrade has also refused to back the Soviet Union's new allies in Kampuchea.

President Tito is also concerned about what he sees as a threat from Soviet allies such as Cuba and Vietnam to the unity of the movement of 86 non-aligned states, which he led to found.

But despite these differences, Yugoslavia wants to see its future relations with Moscow put on a firm basis.

It was drummed out of the Soviet bloc in 1948 by Josef Stalin, the breach lasted until 1955 when Kremlin leader Nikita Khrushchev travelled to Belgrade to make amends, pledging in joint summit statements with Marshal Tito to respect Yugoslavia's independence.

Yugoslav sources said this time the summit talks will probably end with a brief statement rather than a full communique.

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U.S. to grant Moscow favourable trade terms

WASHINGTON, May 17 (R) — The Carter administration wants to grant favourable trade terms to the Soviet Union similar to those promised this week to China, a top congressional leader said today.

The U.S.-China trade agreement signed during the visit of U.S. Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps to China pledges that the United States will grant China the so-called most favoured nation status it accords its western allies.

The Soviet Union has not been given this concession because legislation bars the United States from granting favourable trade

terms to any country which does not allow free emigration.

House of Representatives Speaker Thomas O'Neill said today the White House feels strongly that both countries should be given the same treatment and he thought the house would vote in favour of lifting restrictions for both countries.

Government sources said that in view of the delicate balance in United States-Soviet-Chinese relationships, the administration believes it would be a diplomatic blunder to make the concession to China and not to the Soviet Union.

However, concessions for the Soviet Union face a tougher passage in the senate.

The law tying U.S. trade policy to emigration is called the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, named after its authors, Senator Henry Jackson, a Washington state democrat, and Charles Vanik, a democratic congressman from Ohio.

A spokesman for Senator Jackson said he wanted firm assurances on Soviet emigration policy before trade benefits were granted.

Mr. Vanik has said he is generally satisfied with the greatly increased emigration rate allowed by the Soviet Union.

The United States cannot expect a written guarantee from Moscow on emigration policy because the Soviet Union would regard this as direct interference in its internal affairs, administration sources said.

The administration is hoping that the senate will be satisfied with private diplomatic assurances from the Soviet Union that the liberalised emigration policy will continue, the sources said.

Giscard to attend French-speaking African summit

PARIS, May 17 (R) — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing left today for an official visit to Rwanda and a two-day summit meeting there of French-speaking African leaders.

The summit, which begins next week in Kigali, capital of Rwanda, is expected to review security in Africa and cooperation among the 16-nation club of French-speaking African countries, informed sources said.

Before the summit, the French leader will pay a two-day visit to Rwanda, a former Belgian mandate territory. He is also expected to go on a hunting expedition.

After the Kigali meeting, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing flies to Sudan for talks with President Jaafar Numeiri expected to centre on cooperation between Africa, Europe and the Middle East, an idea the French leader put forward in February.

finest Wednesday, the educator said, adding that he planned to protest the "rather severe" penalties.

Kuwait to contribute \$550 m. to Arab confrontation fund

KUWAIT, May 17 (AP) — Kuwait will contribute \$550 million to the Arab fund established by the Arab states for the confrontation with Israel in the wake of the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks, the daily newspaper Al Rai Al Aam reported today.

It added that Kuwait informed Iraq that the amount will be paid after the Kuwait cabinet approves the state budget in June.

The Arab summit meeting in Baghdad last November voted to set up a \$3.32 billion fund to help Arab countries in direct confrontation with Israel (except Egypt) and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Gunmen kill 7, wound 3 in Ankara raid

ANKARA, May 17 (Agencies) — A group of masked gunmen killed seven people and seriously wounded three in a raid on an Ankara coffee-house last night, Turkish Radio reported today.

The three gunmen burst into the coffee-house in the Etilik suburb of Ankara as a large number of customers were watching a soccer game on television.

After forcing everyone to lie down, the gunmen opened fire indiscriminately with automatic weapons before fleeing, the report said.

Police said strict security precautions had been taken in the district where a number of other killings have taken place recently.

Newspapers said the raid may have been in retaliation for an incident last week in which two right-wing students lost their lives.

It was the worst terror incident in Turkey since last December when 111 persons died in sectarian fighting in southeast Turkey.

Turkey's escalating political terrorism resulted in 14 deaths in the last 24 hours, officials reported. In addition to the Ankara slayings, four rightists were gunned down in Istanbul, two in Gaziantep and a leftist was killed in Kayseri.

Martial law, in force since December in 13 provinces, including Ankara and Istanbul, and recently expanded to six more provinces in East Turkey, has not succeeded in bringing terrorist activities under control.

Since the beginning of 1978 some 1,400 persons have been killed in the leftist-rightist gang wars.

ge Fund to cabinet dan Weekly Calendar

JMN is a weekly listing, without charge, of events in Amman and other parts of Jordan which the public is interested in knowing about or participating in. Published Friday edition of this paper, the listing covers seven days from Friday morning and ending the following evening. Events included are cultural activities (concerts, art exhibits, etc.); cultural centre films, cine club activities; festivals, video-tape programmes and documentaries and discussion; sports; special occasion festivals; excursions of historical or archaeological interest; club activities that are open to the public or are not exclusive membership.

Events listed in Jordan Weekly Calendar will also be listed in "Going On" on the day of the event. This listing is charge.

Interested in having their events listed in this column are asked to contact the Jordan Times, or send descriptive letter (by hand), during the previous week until noon. Photographs and art work are also welcome.

(Week of May 18 - 24)

EXHIBITIONS

G: The Goethe Institute, in cooperation with the Jordan, presents an exhibition of watercolours by artist Cejka entitled "Wild Flowers of Jordan". The exhibition is held in regular hours and will end on May 19.

C: Council presents an exhibition of paintings and Aziz Ammouri and Qaram Nimri. The exhibit is held from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. daily and Sunday. It will end on May 22.

on of photos on the theme of Provence in France is the French Cultural Centre until the end of the month.

CONCERT

V: May 23: The Spanish Cultural Centre presents a concert by Moreno and Gracia Mengual. The concert takes place at Haya Arts Centre at 7:00 p.m. Open invitation.

FILM

19:18: The French Cultural Centre presents a comedy Goldenberg entitled "Le portrait de Marianne" by Claude Briseur, Karen Blanguernon and Berli. The film is in colour, French version with Arabic subtitles. The film will be repeated on Saturday and Sunday, starting at 10:00 p.m.

DOCUMENTARY FILM

May 21: The French Cultural Centre ends a series of Provence with a film entitled "Culture et traditions". The film starts at 6:00 p.m. and will be repeated on at the same time.

FINE ARTS WEEK

nian Artists' Association is holding a week-long fine arts week starting on Monday, May 21 and ending on May 28. The programme includes exhibitions, lectures, cooperation with various cultural centres in Jordan. The film will be held at the association's premises, across from the French Cultural Centre on Jabal Luweibdeh. programme runs as follows:

May 21: The opening of the Jordanian artists' exhibition at 5:00 p.m. at the Jordanian Artists' Association pre-exhibition continues until May 27.

May 22: Mr. Rafik Lahham will give a lecture about Jordanian fine arts at 5:00 p.m. This will be followed by a Jordanian contemporary art.

May 23: In cooperation with the Soviet Cultural Centre about Soviet fine arts is showing at 5:00 p.m.

May 24: In cooperation with the French Cultural Centre about Matisse, Rodin, Vazarely and Brncusi is showing at 5:30 p.m.

SPORTS

May 18: A football match takes place at 4:00 p.m. at Youth City, field number 2, between the Faisali Club and Al-Jazeera Club.

Amman's need for water will outstrip supply by mid-1980s



The Azraq Oasis. Ten million cubic metres of water can be piped from the oasis to Amman each year, but this could have a variety of undesirable effects.

that by 1987 agriculture will require about 630 million cubic metres. This will taper off slightly to about 632 million cubic metres a year by the turn of the century.

Domestic and industrial water demand is expected to rise in about 146 million cubic metres in 1987 and 289 million cubic metres by the turn of the century.

So all told, the requirements for domestic use, industry and agriculture are expected to increase from 459 million cubic metres a year in 1977 to 782 million cubic metres a year in 1987 and 921 million cubic metres by the turn of the century.

A look at the available supplies is not so encouraging. By tapping all major exploitable groundwater resources and utilising the major surface water resources the country could get a possible 624 million cubic metres of water a year. It is apparent that demand will surpass the available supplies by the mid-1980s. As a matter of fact, the planned agricultural requirements alone will soon exceed the available resources. One of the foreseeable problems could be increased competition between agriculture and the domestic sector for the available supplies of water.

Amman's water is already dwindling. Amman is about 50 per cent undersupplied, according to Dr. Najmeddin Al Dajani, the minister of industry and trade, who estimates that real demand will rise between four and five times within ten years.

The Amman-Zarqa region gets its water from a system of underground aquifers and wells, mainly situated along the bed of the wadi

between Amman and Zarqa. The total supply of water from these sources is estimated at 28 million cubic metres a year, only slightly above present consumption. The Amman municipal area consumed about 24 million cubic metres in 1977.

Conservative estimates of domestic demand for water in Amman are 34 million cubic metres in 1985 and 84 million cubic metres in 2002.

It is evident that the additional water will have to be pumped in from outside. The question is from where?

One strategy, previously arranged between the government and the Water Supply Corporation, was to divert about 1.3 million cubic metres of water to Amman each year from the King Talal Dam reservoir. However, this plan was scrapped recently. The reservoir's water supply has

been returned to the Jordan Valley Authority for agricultural use.

The main reason for the switch is probably due to the rising mineral content in the King Talal Dam water which is resulting in the eutrophication of the reservoir," an informed source said. "The King Talal Dam's water quality is deteriorating and within a short time will taste and smell bad, and will be inadequate for human consumption, even with expensive treatment." But the water will still be adequate for agricultural use.

An alternative source of water for Amman is from the proposed Maqarin Dam to be built on the Yarmouk River, near the Syrian border. The Yarmouk River is by far the greatest water resource in the country and the quality of the water is excellent. The dam could solve many of Amman's long-term water problems, as the source could provide about 50 million cubic metres a year, some of which could be piped to Amman. However, it could take several years before the dam is complete and ready for use. The dam site and design are still under consideration.

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As short-term solutions to the Amman water problem the government has a number of alternatives to choose from. Howard Humphreys recommended, in order of priority, that water could be piped in from Wadi Dhuleil, Qastal, or Azraq.

The groundwaters at Wadi Dhuleil could provide 20 million cubic metres a year. The problem with this supply is that it is already fully used, mainly for agriculture.

The Qastal groundwater is also economically attractive and there are no competing water requirements which cannot be supplied from an alternative source. However, the modest yield of 5 million cubic metres a year makes it of limited value. Also the area has not been fully geologically mapped and extensive investigations would be necessary before the water resources could be properly developed.

Next in ranking is the Azraq Oasis. About 10 million cubic metres a year could be piped from the oasis, but at a higher cost. The problem with this scheme, according to Howard Humphreys, is that the hydrogeological situation at Azraq is extremely complex and could lead to a variety of undesirable effects, some of which could be irreversible. A comprehensive and expensive investigation would be necessary to reach a proper understanding of

the area before attempting to make full use of water from the oasis.

It is understood that pressure is now being put on the Jordan Valley Authority to allow a portion of its water to go to Amman. This could be done by building a pipeline or by extending the East Ghor Canal. But whichever alternative is chosen, the plan includes boosting the water flow to Amman by injecting water from various sources along the route to form a kind of grid, feeding southward from the whole northern area.

The need for piping in the water from outside the Amman region raises the prospect of higher water prices. But even the most extravagant scheme, piping water from the Maqarin dam, would only cost about 168 fils per cubic metre, according to Howard Humphreys. So, at least for the time being, water prices will remain the same. "We have no plans to increase its price," Dr. Dajani said.

One of the effects of the water pinch is a growing appreciation of the need for recycling water and much greater control over pollution. Direct recycling of waste water after some form of treatment is common, particularly in agriculture where quality considerations are less rigorous. And it may be necessary to pay greater attention to the development of crops less dependent on irrigation.

Whatever the immediate solutions, Amman will have to take great care to conserve its precious water resources and learn to live with a limited supply.

Paintings of Jordan's flowers go on display

By Fawzia Mai
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, May 17—Currently on show at the Goethe Institute is a rather unique exhibition of one hundred watercolours of wild flowers of Jordan. The paintings in the exhibition are by a German architect, Dr. Jan Cejka, who came to Jordan to teach at the University of Jordan.

Dr. Cejka has a number of interesting hobbies, two of them being painting and botany. As he collected flowers from Jordan's countryside and painted them, he realised that his work could become more than just a hobby, and started to think of possible outlets for it.

The obvious solution seemed to be to use them as illustrations for a botany book. After inquiring around for some time, he was finally told to try contacting Dr. Dawoud Eissawi, who was extremely interested in wild flowers. When he did so, and explained his idea, Dr. Eissawi exclaimed, "It is God that has sent you. I am presently compiling material for a book on the wild flowers of Jordan and was just wondering how to get good illustrations."

Dr. Eissawi had tried photographing them, but, being only an amateur in the art, the photographs obtained were rather poor in quality. So it was with open arms that Dr. Eissawi greeted his new collaborator.

The book the two authors are producing will be the first of its kind in Jordan. It will present over two hundred flowers with their Latin (scientific) as well as Arabic and English names. The current exhibition is made up of half the

illustrations that will be included in the book.

To get their proper, internationally recognised names, Dr. Eissawi has checked with various herbariums in Europe with which he is connected.

The book will also indicate the season and area in which one is most likely to find a particular species. Moreover, it will point out to readers certain species which are threatened by extinction. They are mainly endangered by overgrazing by animals and by people's general ignorance of and disregard for flowers. Another factor of growing importance is pollution, such as the cement powder that covers all the vegetation around a cement factory.

In an interview with the Jordan

Times, Dr. Cejka expressed the hope that the book will be highly successful and widely circulated. It should reach a wide public, not only because it will be written in both Arabic and English, but because it will be written in plain understandable language, since it aims at awakening an interest in plants and their preservation. Dr. Cejka said.

One peculiarity of the flora in Jordan lies at the meeting-point of three geographical areas. Therefore, plants here are typical of those from Turkey and all the Mediterranean basin, those of the eastern desert areas, and those of Egypt and Sudan as found in Wadi Araba. These types of flora are also found in Syria and Iraq.

The book is intended to be the first volume of a series that Dr. Jan Cejka and Dr. Eissawi want to produce. How many volumes do they have in mind? "Well," answered Dr. Cejka grinning, "there are around 2,000 species of wild flowers in Jordan. The first volume will include about 200. If public interest is encouraging, and if each volume is of a similar size, we could do as many as ten volumes."

"We hope to have the book out in one year's time. It really depends on whether we can secure financial support," Dr. Cejka added. The University of Jordan has decided to make the book one of their official projects. The authors also hope to get support from various other institutions such as the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Tourism and the German government.

Another plan Dr. Cejka has in mind is to use his watercolours for postcards, posters and calendars.

Asked about his interest in art, Dr. Cejka explained, "As an architect, I am bound to like drawing and painting. But I do mainly drawings and watercolours, the media used in architecture. I have always liked painting flowers, but it is the first time I have done so on such a scale. It took me around four hours to execute each sheet."

"In Europe," he continued, "it is not very encouraging. Whatever you do, you feel somebody has already done it before you. But here in Jordan, you realise you're making the first portrait of the plant you are painting."

All the flowers portrayed in the exhibition and the book can be viewed in their natural form in the herbarium at the Faculty of Science at the University of Jordan, which, by the way, already contains over 3,000 species.

The exhibition of Dr. Cejka's watercolours displays only one hundred species, owing to the lack of space. It will be open until Saturday, May 19, at the Goethe Institute.

Cortamus syriacus

Arum palaestinum

Acanthus syriacus

MAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

| COMPANY | Par Value | Volume Traded | Last Buying Offer | Last Selling Offer | Closing Price |
|---------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Iscum Co. | JD 5,000 | 2,301 | — | — | 6.700 |
| Int Factories | JD 10,000 | 2,267 | 15.050 | 15.300 | 15.100 |
| Plate Mines | JD 1,000 | 223 | 2.220 | — | 2.230 |
| aceutical Co. | JD 5,000 | 1,991 | 22.500 | 22.680 | 22.600 |
| it Bank | JD 1,000 | 117 | 1.480 | 1.510 | 1.490 |
| Bank | JD 1,000 | 2,060 | — | 1.000 | 1.010 |
| Development and | JD 1,000 | 95 | 0.920 | 0.970 | 0.950 |
| Co. | JD 1,000 | 539 | 1.360 | 1.380 | 1.360 |
| Factories | JD 1,000 | 670 | — | — | 0.670 |
| ium Co. | JD 1,000 | 2,279 | 0.860 | 0.870 | 0.860 |
| & Silicate Brick Industries Co. | JD 5,000 | 132 | 4.370 | 4.430 | 4.400 |
| Co. | JD 1,000 | 142 | 1.380 | 1.420 | 1.420 |
| ment and Investment Co. | JD 2,000 | 2,112 | 1.320 | 1.450 | 1.320 |
| an Bank | JD 5,000 | 983 | 6.660 | 6.850 | 6.660 |
| ational Hotels Co. | JD 1,000 | 700 | 0.700 | 0.760 | 0.700 |

traded, Thursday, May 17: JD 22,611
of shares traded: 10,718

| COMPANY | Par Value | Volume Traded | Number Traded | Year of Maturity | Selling Price |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| Development Bonds | JD 5,000 | 774 | 153 | 1979 | 5.060 |
| Development Bonds | JD 5,000 | 301 | 60 | 1980 | 5.030 |

traded: JD 1,075
of bonds traded: 213

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

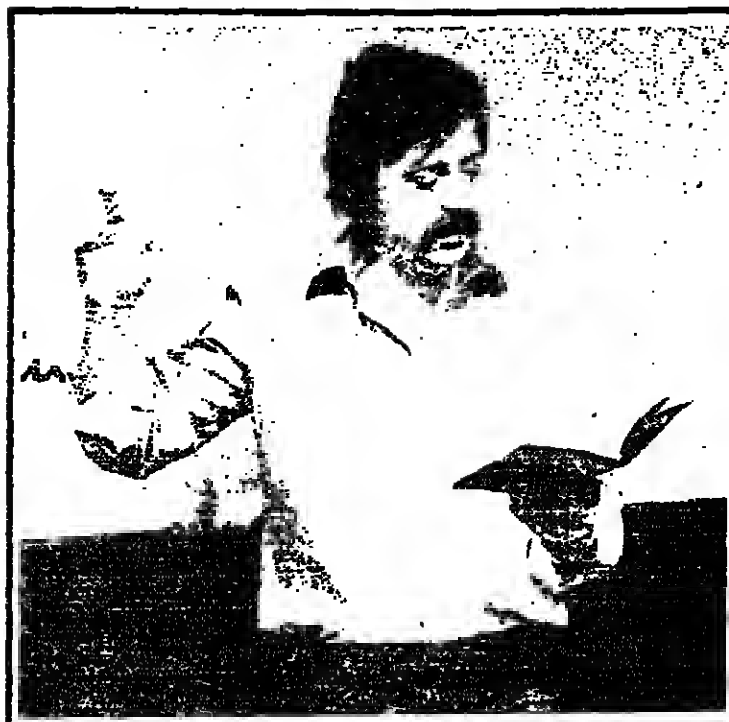
| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| U.S. dollar | 305.00/307.00 |
| U.K. sterling | 630.00/634.00 |
| West German mark | 159.90/160.90 |
| Swiss franc | 176.40/177.50 |
| French franc | 69.30/69.70 |
| Italian lire | 35.80/36.00 |
| (for every 100) | 142.20/143.10 |
| Japanese yen | 146.90/147.80 |
| Dutch guilder | 69.40/69.80 |
| Swedish crown | — |

TODAY'S WEATHER

The weather will be rather cold and partly cloudy with north-westerly moderate winds. In Amman there will be hazy weather with northerly fresh winds and calm seas.

| | Overnight | Daytime |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| low | 11 | 21 |
| Amman | 18 | 31 |
| Aqaba | 10 | 25 |
| Deserts | 15 | 30 |
| Jordan Valley | — | — |

Solanum incanum



HAMBURG — Has Heinrich Heine found a successor in Wolf Biermann? German critics asked this question after hearing the first public reading of a poem entitled "Germany — A Winter Tale" by the well-known political singer (photo). Various similarities in their inner and outer situations caused Mr. Biermann to follow the footsteps of Heinrich Heine. A trip to Hamburg in November 1844 had inspired Mr. Heine to begin writing poetry. In Mr. Biermann's case, it was a performance tour that took him from East Berlin to Hamburg in December 1964. Like Mr. Heine, Mr. Biermann is not sparing in his criticism of real or supposed malconditions in the political and social situation of the country. His criticism is based in part on the fact that he comes from a different country. He lived in East Germany many years, where, even though in agreement with the official ideology, he did not stop at using his musical talents to denounce the shortcomings of the system. He was forced to leave in 1976 as a result of this. Since then, he has been living and working in the West Germany, where he enjoys complete artistic freedom even though he continues to be a convinced communist. Thus he encountered no obstacles in presenting his "Winter Tale", about which the critics felt that the way he read it was much more convincing than its message. (INP photo)

JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

Scottish Football Association Cup

GLASGOW, Scotland, May 17 (R) — Glasgow Rangers and Hibernian must meet a third time in an effort to decide the Scottish Football Association Cup final. They drew 0-0 in the second replay here at Hampden Park last night and the two sides have now played 210 minutes without scoring. Ally MacLeod hit the crossbar for Hibernian in the 77th minute with a looping header, while Scottish international striker Derek Johnstone shot narrowly wide for Rangers seconds later. Rangers dominated extra-time but Hibernian clung on tenaciously. The second replay will be on May 28. Rangers, who have won the Scottish League Cup, are still in with a chance of taking the league title. Last season they won all three competitions.

Spain expects to host biggest World Cup

MADRID, May 17 (R) — Spain's World Cup organisers yesterday flew to Switzerland expecting to receive the go-ahead from the International Football Federation (FIFA) to make the 1982 finals the biggest ever with 24 competing nations. FIFA's World Cup organising committee meets today and tomorrow in Zurich to make a final decision on whether to restrict the 1982 competition to 16 teams, as in the past, or to enlarge it to 24 nations as favoured by FIFA's Brazilian President Joao Havelange. FIFA officials, led by World Cup Committee President Hermann Neuberger, last month toured the 16 Spanish cities and 19 stadia which are candidates to stage finals matches. Their report, to be submitted to the Zurich meeting, is expected to be a key factor in the decision on the number of finalists. If, as the Spanish organisers expect, 24 nations are invited to the finals, at least six centres will be required to host the larger tournament. An enlarged tournament, although more costly, would allow the Spanish Government to meet the aspirations of the large number of cities and regions hoping to stage games. This could be done by playing the first-round matches around the country and reserving Madrid and

Barcelona, which each boast two large grounds, for the final rounds. The compromise would also be more economical and ease problems of organisation by concentrating the later matches in the country's largest and best served cities. But without FIFA's decision on the number of participants, the Spanish organisers have not yet been able to start work in earnest. So far, only Madrid and Barcelona have been chosen as definite venues for matches. But Spanish officials reported that the FIFA delegation was impressed by most of the 19 grounds they inspected last month. Seville, with two grounds, looks certain to host games and other strong candidates are Valencia and Bilbao. Informal sources said the Spanish Government would like to give as many towns as possible World Cup matches. Its decision on the location of matches is expected in July. If 24 nations are invited to the finals, they are expected to include 13 from Europe, three from South America, two each from Africa, Asia and Central North America plus the holders, Argentina, and host nation Spain.

Moorcroft challenges fellow U.K. miler

LONDON, May 17 (R) — Commonwealth champion Dave Moorcroft set the scene for a battle royal with fellow Briton Steve Overt this season when he breezed to an emphatic victory in the mile at an international athletics meeting here last night. Overt, the European 1500 metres champion who is rated the world's most talented middle distance runner, is notoriously choosy about where and when he competes and passed up an invitation to race at the Crystal Palace Stadium last night. But Moorcroft was full of bounce and vigour after several months in the New Zealand sunshine and looked capable of extending Overt in the bigger battles to come. His time of three minutes 56.53 seconds was well outside the 3.55.1 he clocked in Jamaica last week, but was still a fine performance in the cold blustery conditions. "The incentive is to beat Overt," Moorcroft said. "He's the runner everyone in the world wants to take. I know I've got to improve tremendously, but I think I could challenge him later this season." Last night's race marked the 25th anniversary of the world's first sub-

four-minute-mile run by Britain's Sir Roger Bannister in 1954 and Bannister was among the first to congratulate Moorcroft last night. Bannister, now a 50-year-old neurosurgeon, said he believed the world mile record, currently held at 3.49.4 by Walker of New Zealand, would be lowered by about 15 seconds by the end of the century. Moorcroft was followed home by Frenchman Francis Gonzalez in 3:58.80, with Finland's Antti Lahti third in 4:00.04. But the surprise of the race was the performance of fourth-placed Kenyan Wilson Waigwa, who timed at 4:00.83. Waigwa, one of the world's most experienced middle distance runners, won this event here last year, but last night his judgment was badly awry. The Kenyan trailed at the back of the 12-man field for the first two laps, and when he made his move he was 30 metres down on Moorcroft and had absolutely no chance of getting on terms. But Kenya's quick return to their winning ways when the all-conquering Kenyan Rono brushed aside the challenge of a 20-man 3,000 metres field.

Rono, competing at one of the distances at which he set a brilliant batch of four world records last year, had shaken up but Briton Nick Rose by the bell. On the last lap he powered effortlessly into top gear, left Rose floundering and swept home to win by 20 metres in seven minutes 46.34 seconds. Earlier James Arudi had taken the 400 metres in 46.39 seconds with a third Kenyan, James Mutai, underlining his ranking as the fastest man in the world this year over 800 metres by winning 1:48.20. Olympic champion Don Quarrie of Jamaica made up a 100 metres defeat by Ghana's Ernest Obeng by taking the 200 metres in 21:06 seconds.

Renowned sherpa feared killed on Everest

KATMANDU, May 17 (R) — One of mountaineering's best known sherpas was feared killed yesterday in a fall on Everest after helping a Yugoslav expedition put a second team on top of the world's highest peak. Nepal's Tourism Ministry said the sherpa Ang Phoo slipped and fell descending from the summit a few minutes after the safety of the party's highest camp. Local experts said it was possible he fell down Everest's north face into Tibet. He was feared killed after a four-hour search failed to find him. In accompanying Yugoslav's Stipe Bozic and the Belak to the summit of the 8,848-metre peak, Ang Phoo was the first person to scale Everest twice by two different routes, reaching the peak using conventional southeast routes in 1965 and spring with a predominantly Austrian expedition and followed the west ridge route with Yugoslav party. On Sunday, two of members of the Yugoslav team, Jemel Zepolnik and Am Stremfelj, became the first climbers to reach the peak by the ridge.

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